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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.21.

February 20, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 53 3 p.m. 69
Humidity 42 37

February 20, 1916, Temperature 6 a.m. 59 2 p.m. 63
Humidity 52 83

7591 日九廿月一

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1917.

二第週 號十三月二英曆曆 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
350 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

COMPULSION IN CROWN COLONIES.

Not to be Applied at Present.

London, February 19.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Walter Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that he was anxiously considering the question of compulsory local military service for European British subjects in those Crown Colonies in which compulsion did not exist, but he was not prepared to adopt any further change at present.

THE NEW FRIGHTFULNESS.

Latest List of Sinkings.

London, February 19.

The following sinkings are reported:—The steamers Lady Ann, Marie Leonhardt, Marion Dawson, Queenswood, Romedalen and Valdes, as well as two small craft, all British. The total tonnage, including the Worcestershire, is about twenty thousand tons. A number of men are killed and missing.

OPIUM PRODUCTION.

A Chance for the Indian Product.

London, February 19.

The Imperial Institute, referring to the experiments being conducted in India regarding the comparative merits of different varieties of poppy for opium production, says there seems no reason why, in course of time, an Indian product equal to the Turkish should not be forthcoming. The quality of Indian opium, however, is considerably enhanced immediately by improving the present methods of collection and preparation.

INDIAN MEMORIAL AT BRIGHTON.

London, February 19.

The India Council has sanctioned the expenditure of £750 for the proposed Indian Memorial of the Brighton Town Council, which has voted a like sum. The site of the memorial is on the downs close to the town, where the Indians have established a crematorium.

RUSSIAN SHIPBUILDING.

Big Advance for New Merchantmen.

London, February 19.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that in the Duma the Ministry for Industry introduced a Bill providing for Government advances of one hundred million roubles to build merchantmen.

PORTUGAL'S HELP.

London, February 19.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Lisbon, Senhor Costa, Finance Minister, declared in the Chamber that the Allies could rely on Portugal's efforts and sacrifices for the war.—(Loud applause).

COAL RESTRICTION REMOVED.

London, February 19.

Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen says that it is officially announced that the restriction on the export of coal from England to Norway has been abolished in view of Norway undertaking not to export pyrites to Germany.

THE WAR LOAN.

A Huge Sum Subscribed.

London, February 19.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law said that at least seven hundred millions of new money had been subscribed to the War Loan, excluding the banks' contributions.—(Loud cheers).

Better Than Expected.

London, February 19.

Mr. Bonar Law, in his statement on the War Loan in the House of Commons, said it was desirable to avoid direct contributions from banks. When he was asked a few weeks ago what amount of new money would constitute a success he replied:—"Six hundred million."

A ZEPPELIN'S VENTURE.

Fruitless Visit to Boulogne.

London, February 19.

A French communique says:—A Zeppelin, on the night of February 17, flew over the French coast from the Straits of Dover to the suburbs of Boulogne and threw several bombs, without result.

DRASTIC IMPORT RESTRICTIONS.

London, February 19.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that the Government has decided upon very drastic restrictions on imports, affecting the Allies and the Dominions. He promised a statement on the question on February 22.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

A Successful British Raid.

London, February 19.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique says:—"We carried out a successful raid to the south of Soissons and blew up a mine shaft and destroyed several occupied dug-outs."

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE IMPERIAL WAR COUNCIL.

Subjects for Discussion Still Open.

London, February 19.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the subjects for discussion at the Imperial War Council would not be decided upon until the Overseas representatives had arrived. The Government would not interfere with anything the Council desired to discuss. The question of the administration of Ireland was a matter for the Imperial Parliament.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN MESOPOTAMIA.

London, February 19.

A Mesopotamia message says:—We occupied two front lines of 350 and 340 yards respectively at Sannaiyat. Two heavy counter-attacks were first repulsed and others were partially successful, forcing back our right to our original line. Our left was withdrawn. At dusk we further progressed to the west of Shumran bend.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH SUCCESS NEAR DOIRAN.

London, February 19.

Reuter's correspondent with the British at Salomika describes a highly successful raid on the strongly defended and advantageously placed Petite Couronne Hill, west of Lake Doiran, on the night of February 10.

The way was prepared by a "hot" forty-eight hours' bombardment over a wide area, so as not to betray the projected point of attack.

It resulted in complete deception of the enemy, who barraged where there were no troops whatever.

The enemy's searchlight, which threatened to betray the advance, was almost completely neutralised by our more powerful projector which, focussed thereon, diffused its light. The enemy finally abandoned its use, and we quickly reached the trenches.

AUSTRALIAN POLITICS.

London, February 19.

Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne says that Mr. Hughes resigned office. Thereupon, he was entrusted with the formation of a "Commonwealth War Government," which includes Mr. Hughes, as Prime Minister and Attorney General, Mr. Cook, Minister for the Navy; Mr. Forrest, Treasurer; Mr. Pearce, Minister for Defence.

Mr. Hughes has made a statement to the effect that the Ministry will carry out the people's desire to prosecute the war with the utmost determination.

POTATOES AND PEACE.

A Vital Question.

Rotterdam, Dec 31.—For nearly a month potatoes and peace have been the only subjects of interest to the great mass of the German people. This is no mere alliterative jest; it is a simple statement of fact. One day it may be disclosed what a tremendous part the failure of the potato harvest played in the German Government's peace manœuvres. If, as may now be expected, they turn round to the people and say, "See, our enemies won't make peace, but intend to fight the war out to the bitter end," they will say so as they had arranged to say so, because they knew this had to be done in order to brace the population up to face their sufferings, sufferings undoubtedly intensified to a hitherto unthought-of degree by the appalling potato shortage.

With the New Year holidays intervening the German Press comment on the Entente's reply to the Central's peace proposal may not be available for a day or two. But there were already ample indications of the line that will be taken at the direction of the Government. It is that suggested above, namely, an appeal to the deluded people to sacrifice everything for the "defence of the Fatherland." Already last week the hint was given to the controlled newspapers to prepare the public for the disappointment of their hopes of peace. This took the form of the giving of tremendous prominence to two lectures, Falkenhayn's progress in Romania, and the

official history of the Somme battle, which was treated as a definitely concluded event. There were also inspired articles, the text of every one of which was "We are ready to make peace." As a matter of fact, the Pan-Germans, openly and with glee, anticipated the nature of the Entente's reply. Thus, for instance, the *Kölnische Volkszeitung* yesterday, that is to say twelve hours before the Entente's Note reached Germany, wrote:

"Our enemies have spoken and the war will continue to rage. Our enemies have had the tragic courage of taking upon themselves all further responsibility. It is useless to excite oneself about it. The German nation views the further development of events with perfect calmness which must awaken the astonished admiration of the world as far as it does not close its eyes to our real greatness. The secret of this wonderful calmness lies deeply anchored in the consciousness of our just cause. The inexhaustible consciousness of strength rests upon the feeling of our technical superiority and moral greatness. No one would deny that the nations opposed to us have also done wonders of bravery, but have they ever expressed and carried out any idea which we have not previously had? They have always had to leave the initiative to us, from the introduction of the gray uniform to the patriotic auxiliary service. The expressions of the Entente can only disquiet those who not know how to read between the lines. As a matter of fact, the need for peace in all the Entente countries is as great as, if not greater than, in Germany. The continuous rage in the English Press is in no

way a sign of strength; they are nothing but bluff. Behind this mien of victory they hide their fears. We are ready for peace, that is, honourable peace, but we are more strongly armed than ever. The German nation in the New Year goes to meet the final triumph which that year must bring it. We must end victoriously, as we are defending the better cause."

The *Kölnische Zeitung*, a little more cautious, declared also yesterday:

"The German Government will announce their proposals through their representatives to the enemies as soon as the latter are ready for them. If the Entente persists in its anticipated refusal then new armies will stand prepared for new blows, and the last chapter of the war will be the most fearful."

The moderate *Frankfurter Zeitung* continued to discuss what it calls the "conditions to an understanding," the way being still open, but admitted that such objects as are laid down in the Year's Army Order "would signify the complete breaking off of all attempts to peace."

The one thing that may be anticipated with absolute certainty is a renascence of the "Gott strafe England" spirit. The *Kölnische Volkszeitung* already leads the way. It screams:

"Not merely indirectly, but directly, we must hit England. We certainly shall try its Allies and its own forces on the Continent as decisively as possible, as therewith the course will be free for a death-blow against our chief enemy. But the real strength of England lies not in its Allies, in its land force, or its colonies, but in its dominions of the seas. England's Fleet, that is

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE PARLIAMENTARY PROGRAMME.

London, February 19.

To-day opens a crowded week in Parliament. Mr. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will in the afternoon announce the eagerly awaited results of the War Loan.

Sir E. Carson introduces the Naval Estimates on Wednesday, when the question of submarine will probably fill the bill; while it is expected that Mr. Lloyd George's negotiations with the Dominions, the Allies and the Neutrals will be sufficiently advanced to enable him to make a statement on Thursday regarding the restrictions on imports.

IN THE WEST.

Artillery Busy.

London, February 19.

A French communique states that there was a fairly lively artillery duel on both banks of the Meuse, especially in the region of Bezon Vaux and Hill 304.

A Fierce Conflict.

London, February 19.

Reuter's special correspondent, describing the battle around Meraumont, says that it was the heaviest attack since the battle of Beaumont Hamel. The line of attack extended from a point south-east of Pys to the Puisieux road, on a front of two miles.

The series of operations is the continuation of a great tactical plan which enabled us to destroy the most formidable works and gain a footing on the highest ground between Grandcourt and Meraumont.

The attack was preceded by a deliberate bombardment to destroy the dense barbed wire, and it was launched before dawn under cover of all available guns.

The first objective was gained with little opposition. The attackers swept on and all the objectives on the left were carried by seven o'clock, the British advancing well up the strongly fortified line on the Albert-Arras railway. Daylight brought rainclouds which enveloped the battlefield and put the artillery out of action.

Thereafter the fighting was with rifles, bayonets and bombs. The fiercest struggle was at the centre where the British objective was a forty-foot mound with a sunken road fringed with machine guns.

The Germans disputed the advance foot by foot up the muddy incline. The British had almost gained the crest when the Germans launched their heaviest counter-attack.

The grey waves swept down. The British retreated a short distance, maintaining a fierce rifle fire. Then the supports arrived and ended the German advance, which had gained little ground. After this the fighting was desultory and the Germans failed to retrieve their losses. Prisoners pay striking tributes to our artillery.

The enemy casualties were very heavy; we also paid the price of our victory, which was one of much importance.

French correspondents reveal the fact that General Gough commanded.

The success aggravates the already critical positions of the Germans at Bapaume.

to say, mercantile fleet as well as Navy, must be the object of our attack. Only this real weakening of England guarantees the security of the rest of the world.

Reverting to the subject of potatoes, which is so intimately bound up with the Kaiser's latest attempt to secure the resignation of his subjects to their fate, the fresh regulations coming into force to-morrow indicate how serious is the position. In all hotels, restaurants, and similar places, potatoes will only be delivered in future on the production of a card. This even applies to dishes consisting partly of potatoes, whilst all menus have to be submitted to the authorities with a statement showing the quantity of potatoes used in the various dishes. In regard to this matter it must be remembered that in the last twelve months or even longer potatoes have formed the great staple in the diet of the German people, especially of the poorer classes.—*Daily Telegraph*.

Bandits in Szechuen.

Chongting, February 9.—The Yunnanese soldiers in Szechuen have been paid up to date. The general situation is thus relieved. A commendable agreement has been reached between Governor Tai Kan, Tachun Le Pei-kin and General Lin Cheng-ho to send out Chengta troops into the country to hunt down robbers. Governor Tai Kan, in a letter to Tachun Le Pei-kin and General Lin Cheng-ho, says that General Chu K.-ling's ancient method, though severe, is the only wise and practical one to clear the Province of bandits, who must be exterminated.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

OBITUARY.

Sir Benjamin Franklin.

London, February 19.

The death has taken place of Surgeon-General Sir Benjamin Franklin, K.C.I.E.

[The deceased, who was born in 1844, entered the Indian Medical Service in 1869 and held many important posts in the service, including that of Surgeon to H.E. the Viceroy. He was created a Knight in 1903; was Hon. Physician to the King; had held the post of Director General India Medical Service, and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India; was made a Knight of Grace of the Order of St John of Jerusalem in 1905, and was a member of the Council of the British Red Cross Society. He had also been Hon. Physician to Queen Victoria and King Edward VII. Deceased leaves one son and two daughters.]

EARLIER TELEGRAM.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, February 19.

Silver is quoted at 38½. The market is quiet.

DEEDS OF THE NAVY.

Seventy-six Enemy Warships Sunk.

As far as we are permitted to know them, the exploits of the Navy are fully set forth in the "Royal Navy List," the new edition of which has just been published by Messrs. Wetherby and Co.

Incidentally we learn that 16 Victoria Crosses have been awarded to officers and men of the Senior Service, and no fewer than ten of these were won either at Gallipoli or in neighbouring waters.

The German losses during the war, as compiled by "Jane's Fighting Ships," comprise:—
4 Battleships of Dreadnought type,
3 Battle Cruisers,
1 pre-Dreadnought Battleship,
6 Armoured Cruisers,
21 Light Cruisers,
6 Gunboats,
12 Destroyers,
And an uncertain but very large number of submarines.

The Austrian navy has been reduced by:—
3 Light Cruisers,
2 Destroyers,
2 Monitors,
2 Torpedo-boats,
And several submarines.
The Turks have lost:—
2 Battleships,
1 Light Cruiser,
8 Gunboats,
1 Destroyer, and
2 Torpedo-boats.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

Thursday, February 22.
H.K. and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.—Shareholders meeting at noon.

Friday, February 23.
China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co.—Shareholders meeting at 11.30 a.m.

Saturday, February 24.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank.—Shareholders meeting at noon.

Monday, February 26.
Race Meeting.—First Day.
Tuesday, February 27.
Race Meeting.—Second Day.

Wednesday, February 28.
Race Meeting.—Third Day.
Thursday, March 1.
Race Meeting.—Fourth Day.

THE CONDITION OF YOUR HAIR DEPENDS ON
THE CONDITION OF YOUR SCALP.

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The HAIR TONIC that Kills
The DANDRUFF GERM.
Cleanses the Scalp & thus
Produces a Luxurious
& Healthy Growth.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Sharncliffe, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1917.

CROWN COLONY COMPULSION.

The telegram received to-day giving the considered opinion of the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the question of compulsory local military service in the Crown Colonies where it does not at present exist, raises some important considerations regarding the part which the outlying possessions of the British Empire is playing in the war. Mr. Walter Long says this matter of impressing European British subjects into war service has received his anxious consideration, but that he is not prepared for the present to adopt any further change. Hongkong, of course, is one of those Crown Colonies to which compulsory service does not at present apply, though a form of moral persuasion has been brought into play, as a result of which the individual who does not join one or other of the local auxiliary forces is more or less a marked man, and it is clear now that in this respect there will be no alteration in the system which at present prevails. Whatever may be done in the future, for the moment voluntary service is to continue in vogue here.

No reasons are given in the telegram as to why what would appear to be a very wise and beneficial change in the conditions of local military service is not to be put into effect. There may possibly be special circumstances standing in the way of a general application of compulsory service to all parts of the Empire, though we can think of none that are insurmountable. At any rate, we see not the slightest reason why, from the very moment at which conscription was applied at Home, it should not have been enforced for local purposes in the Crown Colonies. Had that been done, a deal of the bitter feeling which has manifested itself in Hongkong, for example, concerning slackers' dodging their obligations would never have been provoked. That feeling, indeed, has not entirely died down yet, for it is said that there are still men here who are not attached to any of the Colony's defence forces. We should have thought that by this time every man would have been ashamed into doing his bit, even if he had the inclination to shirk his duty. But what many people will now be asking is why it is that certain of the Crown Colonies—such as Singapore and Ceylon—should have been able to enforce compulsion, while others, Hongkong included, should rub along on voluntary lines. Surely for the goose should surely be sauce for the gander too. And we know that by far the bigger proportion of Hongkong's young manhood would prefer compulsory service under war conditions to the unsatisfactory system which has given rise to so much avoidable discontent and heartburning within recent times.

As we see the question, there would have been everything to gain and nothing to lose by a general enforcement of compulsory local military service throughout the Crown Colonies. Had that line been followed from the very commencement, and our young manhood trained so far as possible on war lines, including barracks duty at stated intervals, not only would each Colony have possessed its own little army which would have been invaluable for defensive purposes, but, had the call for men for active service at the front been made, each and every one of these Colonies would have been able to release men practically fit for service right away. But the power that has been decided otherwise, and the existing haphazard system is to be continued still further. In the recent discussions which have taken place on the local man-power question the point has been put forward that Hongkong's young men might soon be compelled to go to the front. So far from that being likely, however, it is now evident that compulsion is not to be applied even for purely local purposes.

School Discipline.

The lot of the schoolmaster who sets himself to the task of preserving strict discipline in his school is none too happy a one in a place like Hongkong, where children are apt to be given rather more latitude by their parents than is good for them. We are prompted to make this remark because of an observation in the Headmaster's report of the Victoria British School to the effect that corporal punishment had to be resorted to on three occasions during the year, with the result that two boys were withdrawn. The same school, we believe, lost other pupils because of certain disciplinary measures which were taken, the parents in each case supporting their children. We know nothing of the merits of the individual instances, though we are prepared to believe that the master, in acting as he did, was merely taking ordinary precautions for the maintenance of discipline among the children under his control. The same tale, we imagine, could be told of many another school in Hongkong. European children in the Far East are precocious enough in all conscience, and we do not envy the teacher who has charge of some of these youngsters. But there are parents who will always take the part of their children when the latter come into conflict with their teachers, no matter where the fault lies. Such a course not only makes the work of the teacher all the harder; it is bound, in the long run, to recoil on the heads of the parents. Discipline is very necessary for growing boys in a place like Hongkong. Many of them get all too little of it in their homes. That is why they need it applied with a firm hand during school hours.

Our Telegraphists. While fully recognizing that the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company works under certain disabilities here, and that its employees get through an enormous amount of good work during the year, we yet feel that, for the benefit of the newspapers and of those commercial houses which receive a considerable number of cables weekly, greater care might be exercised in the transcribing and typing of wires. It is no exaggeration to say that hardly a day passes without our receiving a telegram whose meaning is more or less obscure, either through wrong numbering at one end or other of the line, or else because the typing has been carelessly done. In one of last night's wires, as an example, we get "taddy encline" for "muddy incline," and yesterday we were treated to "store" for "stone." The younger generation of newspaper men usually know enough about the Morse code to enable them to remedy a fair proportion of the errors, but this is not the case in business houses. The hardships arising out of such errors are greatest of all in the case of the Chinese, and of Continentals who are not entirely familiar with English. Can nothing be done to alter this?

Why the German Consul? In the Report of the Canton Medical Missionary Society it is rather startling to read, at this stage of the war, that among those vice-presidents of the Society who were "elected by acclamation" last Friday, is the Canton Consul General for Germany. This gentleman is one of many who have been by no means inactive in lying systematically to the Chinese about the progress of the war and the iniquities of the British Government; and in any case he is a German—and one can't touch pitch without being defiled. The name of the British Consul General also appears in the list, but, as we do not read that he was present at the meeting, it may well be that he was unaware that he was to figure on the same committee with a German. Now that the list has appeared in the public press, we trust that he will see the advisability of declining to act as a vice-president unless the German consul's name is removed. And why the Americans connected with the Society tolerated the inclusion of a German we cannot understand, seeing that the Canton Germans held a jubilee in honour of the sinking of the Lusitania and the murder of American women and children.

DAY BY DAY.

YOU CAN GET ALONG VERY WELL WITH A FELLOW WHO HATES THE SAME MAN WHOM YOU HATE.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 4.7/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 68th anniversary of the capture of Gexrat by Lord Gough.

Alice Memorial Hospital.
The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospital:—O. Shin Ting, \$10.

Shanghai Wharf Dividend.
Messrs. Benjamin and Potts advise us that the Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd., has declared a dividend of 12s. 5.00 for the year ending December 31, 1916.

A Fatal Fall.
The death has been reported to the Police of a Chinese who fell between decks on a Dutch steamer in Harbour. The man sustained such shocking injuries to his head that he died very shortly after the accident.

Piping from the University.
At the Police Court, this morning, a Chinese was charged with stealing 22 lengths of 3-inch piping, value about \$100, the property of the Hongkong University. Mr. W. R. Noble, an Instructor at the University, stated that the pipes belonged to the University and were used for conveying water. It was alleged that the pipes were being carried away on a truck to the Wing Lok Wharf. Defendant, who denied the theft, was remanded until to-morrow.

Deserter and Stowaway.
At the Police Court this morning, a Japanese was charged, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with stowing himself away on the Siberia Maru. Sergeant Pincoff said the man was a deserter from the Korea Maru, which left Manila, and the Company charged him with being a stowaway in order that he could be taken to Japan and charged with being a deserter. Defendant said he had concealed himself on the ship because he had not sufficient money to pay his passage. His Worship sent him to prison for a month.

A WOMAN'S EARNINGS.

Five Dollars a Month—and Six Children.

It was stated in the Summary Court this morning, in a case in which a woman consented to a judgment of \$100 against her, that she was a widow with six children and only earned \$5 a month. The woman and her children were in Court, and on the Paines Judge (Mr. Justice Gompertz) being informed by Mr. Grist, who defended, of the state of the woman's finances, he said "She looks very well nourished and I can hardly believe that she keeps herself and children on \$5 a month."

Mr. Aggaris (who represented plaintiff)—I think that is an absurd offer. I suggest she has a better income than that stated. She doesn't look as if she lived on \$5.

His Lordship:—It is impossible for me to adjust exactly what she should pay. They know their own circumstances best. Mr. Aggaris pointed out that when defendant was served with a warrant for being an absconding debtor she immediately paid \$200 on security. Five dollars a month was a very small sum and even then it would take nearly two years to pay off the debt. He thought \$10 a month should be paid.

His Lordship:—It is an old rule of the Summary Court never to give instalments unless one is quite sure that the person is getting a fixed salary. It is impossible for this woman to live with her six children on \$5 a month. She must have some other income. I had better leave it to the parties to work out themselves.

STAGE REFORM.

What is Wrong with the Theatre?

The present condition of the English stage, if unsatisfactory, is not unpopular with the masses because they have no opportunity of knowing how much interesting and amusing drama exists which never reaches the footlights.

"Hitherto," says Mr. W. Poel, in the *Contemporary Review*, Englishmen have cared very little about an ideal theatre having only concerned themselves seriously with politics. Moreover, the reform of the stage has no interest for educated people, who have practically forgotten its very existence through having for so long ceased to be playgoers. The attitude of managers also is an irresponsible one, for they contend that the public decides which plays it likes; but it is not so easy to explain where playgoers have acquired their standard of taste except by recognising that while demand creates supply, supply also creates demand. What is needed is an opportunity to provide wholesome plays, and this can only be brought about by the help of intelligent and candid criticism. Unfortunately, managers discourage such criticism because they insist that the public shall be allowed to form its own opinion.

"Again, in leaving the theatre to take care of itself, the community is not only neglecting what it ought to do, but it is encouraging individuals to be doing a good deal of work of a kind which would be better left undone. By all means let the public have gay and even trivial plays if it likes, so long as they are not senseless and empty impostures, and the only remedy against impositions in art is the constant production before the public of compositions of a true and high standard."

"After all, for whom do the public theatres exist? Are they for those who wish to frequent them, or for those whose commercial advantage it is to run them? A similar question, perhaps, can be asked of the shopman, but with this difference: that while the shopman has something definite to sell, the manager has not. The public who purchases from the counter receive what is tangible in return for their money, also the value of the article can afterwards be tested.

"The people of this country do not know how subtly they are being dealt with in regard to their theatres. It is not that any single manager is responsible for the theatrical system, or that a malevolent combination exists intentionally to deprave public taste. It is because by certain processes not generally known, and not natural in themselves, there has come about a sinister concentration in the control of theatrical affairs."

"The relations between a manager and his public are at present in a most unsatisfactory state, and mainly because the latter does not share any pecuniary responsibility in the choice and production of a play. Everyone knows that the test of the possession of power is the control of the purse-strings, and the public at present does not realise that not a farthing of the money the manager needs in order to rent his theatre, produce his play, and run it for at least five weeks is supplied by those for whose benefit the play is given. So that it follows of necessity that the manager's choice of a play depends more on the demands of those who provide the working capital for it than on the wishes of the public which is expected to refund that capital. And it must be remembered that the object of producing a play does not always spring from the desire to give the public what it wants."

"A manager's choice may lie between, say, three plays. He knows which is the one best written and constructed, and which one he considers best suited for his public. But how about the third play, the one of least merit, has been written by a young author who was nominated in his first venture, and has been the first choice of the manager to keep

CONCEALING SMALL-POX.

Two Chinese Women Fined.

A Chinese woman was charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, with concealing a case of small-pox.

Defendant said that she had only been in Hongkong for about a month, having come from the country and did not know the laws.

A Sanitary Inspector said he was on duty at 15, Bridges Street when he saw a woman hiding, with a child on her back. The child was suffering from small-pox. He had the woman and the child removed to the Tung Wah Hospital, and when he returned to the house he found the defendant.

His Worship inflicted a fine of \$25.

The case was also heard in which the other woman was charged. She also said she had been in Hongkong only a month. Her child had been vaccinated prior to it contracting small-pox.

A fine of \$25 was imposed in this case also.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin D. S. P. (Reserve) state:—

No. 2 Company Promotions.
The attention of members of this Company is drawn to Orders of Feb. 17-19. The list therein referred to will close on Wednesday, February 21 at 5.30 p.m.

Musketry Course, Part II.
Members of No. 2 Platoon, and Nos. 3 and 4 Companies eligible to fire Part II will attend the Range on Sunday next, February 25.

Musketry Instruction.
Central Station Armoury, 5.30 p.m.

Thursday, February 22.—No. 7 Platoon (No. 4 Company).
Friday, February 23.—No. 6 Platoon (No. 3 Company).

Only those are to attend who have been warned to fire Part II of this year's Course.

Strength.
Joined.—No. 2 Platoon, J. Din.
Invalided Out.—P. C. 524 D'Almeida Remedios.

his name in the play-bill; he offers to supply the necessary capital, and gives the manager, in addition, a producer's fee of a thousand pounds; as a consequence the young author's play is chosen.

"Here it is obvious that public taste has not influenced the manager's decision, nor have the playgoer's interests been considered at all. Yet this is but one of the drawbacks. The new play is not well received on the first night and only moderately praised by the Press. More capital is provided that the play may be extensively advertised as a brilliant success; for two weeks the house is filled with 'deadheads,' and the town led to believe that the piece is worth seeing! And yet the absence of good plays is put down by managers to a want of good taste on the part of the public, and is used as a plea to justify them in providing their audiences with bad plays. We are told that out of some hundreds of new plays which yearly pass through a manager's hands not one is found to be of any use for the stage, or, in other words, there is no capital forthcoming with which to produce them. This is why the doors of our theatres are shut against Shakespeare, Sheridan, and all classics, as well as against plays written by modern men of talent. For the capitalist will not speculate except on the chance of obtaining very large profits and these can only be obtained out of plays which are suitable to be acted before any audience, no matter how illiterate, throughout English-speaking countries."

"It is these disadvantages, of an economic nature, which hamper the drama in this country, and merely to declaim against them without suggesting a remedy is worse than useless, because it creates a not unreasonable suspicion that discontent is being harboured with a view to threaten private or vested interests. But the evils mentioned might easily be removed by just and sensible measures."

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

An excellent story is told by Major R. Lloyd George in the magazine of the Fourth London General Hospital, says a report from London. Major Lloyd George recounts how he was called upon to censor some soldiers' letters home and in one of these a private wrote: "Our company commander is a son of Lloyd George, but the other officers are perfect gentlemen." No doubt he earned it, but the private is a corporal now, the major added.

Ruskin tried to stimulate the consumption of tea by opening a shop in Paddington Street, Nottingham Hill, says the *Chronicle*. The shop was intended, he announced, "to supply the poor with pure tea in packets as small as they choose to buy, without making a profit on the subdivision." His enterprise was not rewarded. "The poor only like to buy their tea," he complained after six months' shop-keeping, "where it is brilliantly lighted and eloquently ticketed; and as I resolutely declined to compete with my neighbours either in gas or rhetoric, the patient subdivision of my parcels passed little recognised as an advantage by my uncalculating public." The shop soon closed down, and the grocery trade lost the most distinguished representative it is ever likely to possess.

For some time past the American Puck has been advertising a great German number. This has appeared. The following is a sample:—
Who soothes the infant in his cot
And feeds the starving orphan tot
(Whose parents he has hanged or shot?)
The Kaiser.

Who cries: "Peace is my heart's desire;
I weep to see this carnage dire"
(Who first used "gas" and "liquid fire")?
The Kaiser.

Who when the fight is raging hot
Leads on his men, through shell and shot?
(Whoever it may be it's not)
The Kaiser.

War loans now offer no greater opportunity of profit to members of Parliament than to other folk, but it was not so a century ago. During the Napoleonic War British credit was so low that loan stock had to be issued at a heavy discount, and this gave favourable opportunity for jobbery. Thus, when Three per Cent. stood at 70 part of a new issue would be allotted to supporters at 65 or even 60, enabling them to realise an immediate profit of 5 or 10 per cent.

"Dandy French officers came in, conscious of their medals," writes Mr. Philip Gibbs, in an article describing the soldiers' Christmas. This particularly well portrays a Continental custom. In the British Army medals are never worn by officers or men except on full dress occasions, whereas French, Russian and Belgian soldiers once they have won a medal, are never seen without it. Our men wear only the ribbon of the decoration on their left breast, much to the amusement of our Allies, who cannot understand Tommy's pride in a "little bit of ribbon." Germany follows the example of other Continental armies.

Nothing could well be more depressing, says the *Observer*, than Mr. Sellar's story of the parent who wrote regretting his boy's interest in the "repulsive" topic of entomology and requesting that it should be diverted to "a higher and more refined branch of the subject—birds, trees, or flowers." The idea of one branch of natural science being more "refined" than another is rather like the painter who prides himself on using nice white paint instead of his rival's brown or black. Surely the serious father must be related to the lady who objected to her daughter being interested in elementary physiology.

GERMAN WAR PLANS.

From the Marne to the Somme.

Says the Times:—Professor Friedrich Meinecke, of Freiburg University, the distinguished historian, contributed to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, on New Year's Eve the most remarkable article on the history of the war which has yet appeared in any German newspaper. Being compelled to lie about the origins of the war, and about the plans with which Germany began it, German writers generally have had to lie about all inconvenient events during the war. Professor Meinecke, on the other hand, adopts the convenient formula that it was only "in a political sense" that Germany "began the war as a defensive war," while "in a military sense" it was distinctly a "knockout" war (*Niederwerfungskrieg*). Thus, happier than other German writers, he is able to tell the truth, or some of the truth, about the battle of the Marne, and to admit that the battle of Verdun was a failure.

Professor Meinecke has the courage to describe the first phases of the war as follows:—

Our first object was to overthrow France rapidly, and to compel her to make peace. As it was our interest rapidly to reduce the number of our enemies, this peace would probably have been very lenient for France. If we succeeded, we could then turn quickly, carry out the same military idea against Russia also, with the best prospect of success, and then, under favourable conditions, conclude the final peace with England, who would have been disarmed on the Continent. This peace also, like the first peace concluded with France, would have had to assume in high degree the character of a compromise, since we could not hope to overthrow England's naval supremacy.

This whole programme, brilliantly begun, collapsed at the gates of Paris in the Battle of the Marne. This battle was not a tactical victory, but it was a great strategic success for the French. Perhaps our programme would not have collapsed if we had carried through our original strategic idea with perfect strictness, keeping our main forces firmly together, and, for the time, abandoning East Prussia.

Battles of Verdun and the Somme.

Professor Meinecke sketches subsequent events much as follows:—The Germans took to trench warfare and the enemy did likewise. The Germans tried, and failed, to break through, both on the Yser and on the Aisne and Rawles, while the French tried to break through in Champagne. People in Germany began to argue that the war had finally become a war of attrition. Then the Germans, in May, 1915, succeeded in breaking through in Galicia, but ultimately had to settle down again in defensive positions. The British and French then tried again, and failed again, to break through in the West—in the battles of Loos and Champagne. Professor Meinecke then gives the following account of the battles of Verdun and the Somme:—

The argument used among us a year ago was that the decision must be sought not in the intangible, distant East, but in the concentrated West, the nerve-centre of the enemy's forces. The decision, however, must not be a decision in the old sense, aiming at a break-through and rolling-up of the enemy resistance—for such a decision was regarded as no longer possible here in the West—but a decision better adapted to the experiences of the war of position and to psychological calculations. We should, in fact, break in at a particularly critical position, destroy one of the most important French fortresses, and so prove to the French that they could no longer win, and that they would do better to end a war which had lost all prospects for them. That was the origin of our undertaking against Verdun. But this time the new politico-military idea led only to an heroic episode.

If our original successes could have been pursued at the same pace to their goal, our political

purpose would perhaps have been attained. But meanwhile our enemies pulled themselves together for still more gigantic achievements. England learned from us Universal Military Service and the conversion of industry for the production of a mighty supply of arms and ammunition. At the same time she leaned upon the industrial strength of America, and so, while Japan helped also, she was able to equip the new Russian formations with the apparatus which we had smashed the year before. Thus in June and July, 1916, it came to the great double offensive of our enemies in East and West. The result was that we had to interrupt our operations against Verdun, and the enemy offensive also achieved partial successes, especially in the East, although the real object—to break through and roll up our lines—could not be achieved, in spite of an intensity of attack and superiority in technical resources far greater than in our break-through in Galicia. This was due to the fact that we in the interval had still further developed the possibilities of trench warfare.

Meaning of the Peace Intrigue.

Professor Meinecke says that the Battle of the Somme led to the conviction in Germany that it is no longer possible to arrive at military decisions "in the full peace-compelling sense," and so he describes the German peace overtures arising naturally from "the idea that the sacrifices demanded by the continuation of the war no longer bear any relation to the military results which can still be expected, and that it is statesmanlike, intelligent and wise to abandon the intention of destruction, which after all does not lead to destruction, and to seek a reasonable compromise." Professor Meinecke claims it as a fresh proof of German initiative and intelligence that "the Germans were once more the first to express the new and saving idea—the idea that this war can end only in a compromise peace, and the sooner the better." He explains that Germany can safely propose a compromise, because she knows that she cannot be compelled to conclude a "humiliating" peace.

As regards the "real guarantees" which Germany professes to require, he makes two final observations. The one is that Germany has taught all the small Powers of Europe that they are risking their lives if they "touch the electric wire which protects Central Europe." The other is that the war has proved "that there are limits to the possibilities of 'knockout' strategy in war between the Great Powers," and that consequently "knock-out" policy—a policy "aimed at producing fundamental revolutions in European relations of power"—does not pay. Thus according to Professor Meinecke, the motto of the future will be "not overthrow, but balance."

The German "Terms." Although no other writers are allowed, like Professor Meinecke, to confess the German failures, his account of the peace movement is confirmed in other quarters. There is now little or no talk about German benevolence and German dislike of bloodshed. It is simply argued that the enemy ought to be persuaded, to agree with Germany that compromise is inevitable, and then to discuss with Germany a peace based upon the "war map." In a long message in the *Cologne Gazette* on Saturday its semi-official correspondent uses the following language:—

With the desire for peace solemnly proclaimed with the approval of the neutrals, the claims of the Quadruple Alliance are now laid down: they have been created by the war, and they must be confirmed by the peace. Whether peace comes now, or to the misfortune of the world, as much later as the blindness of our enemies determines, the peace must be such that German economic and cultural development shall move upwards just as it did before—and that with military security against the repetition of a joint attack, with security for our food supplies, raw materials and colonial activity, with security against England's policy of violence at sea, and with our position strengthened by the economic concessions in our favour (sic) which will have to be made to us. ... The time of peace is to be ushered in by the conclusion of a peace

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

"GERMAN BRUTALITY."

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir:—With reference to my letter of the 19th instant, I am glad to note that you have made some comment on the subject, and I hope the matter will be sifted to the bottom. If this is accomplished, not only will justice be met, but it will be a source of satisfaction to the hundreds of spectators, and will go a long way towards convincing the Chinese that "We (Britishers) are sportsmen in the best sense of the word," as you indicate.

I may add that I have witnessed all sorts of games in various parts of the British Empire, including many International games, and I must say that I have never witnessed such an unsportsmanlike game and cowardly assault as that which occurred last Saturday. To say the least, it was dirty, degrading (more so for Britishers), brutal and outrageous. The assault referred to has been the topic of the day amongst the Chinese, coolie and gentleman alike, and such being the case, I intend to take up no more of your valuable space with this subject, in the belief that the more you stir the stagnant water the more it will stink.

Yours, etc.
DISGUSTED.

Hongkong, February 20, 1917.

OUR UNFALTERING SPIRIT.

Earl Curzon's Message.

Earl Curzon of Kedleston (Grand Master) has addressed the following New Year's message to the Primrose League: "This is the third year in succession in which I have addressed a New Year's message to the Primrose League in circumstances of war—a war in which so many of our members are playing a heroic part. I pray, we all pray, that it may be the last. It is impossible, however, to say as yet that the end is in sight. Signs of exhaustion are visible in many quarters; peace kites are flown; but meanwhile the struggle goes on, and neither side has obtained that decisive preponderance which makes issues clear and points to conclusive results. It seems likely that well into another year, perhaps longer, must we continue the dreadful tragedy that is turning the world into hell and wrecking the brightest promise of nations. Our spirit, at any rate, cannot falter; since an inconclusive war or a patched-up peace means for us not merely immediate humiliation, but ultimate destruction. We are contending against a foe whose victory would mean the ruin of Great Britain, and the enslavement of the world in which we live.

"In such a crisis, when we are fighting for every cause that the Primrose League holds dear, when Crowns and Churches and States are all threatened, because none would henceforward be free, it behoves every Primrose Leaguer to throw into the struggle increased ardour, greater sacrifice, a courage that will endure to the end. Then, when the horror is overpast, let us take our part in the reconstruction, well equipped to urge the only principles—they are our own—upon which it can be successfully based."

which will not bring our enemies the success which the war has denied to them. The peace is to be a just result of the war. For the sake of the peaceful future of Europe, it will have to remove what have been proved to be German weaknesses—weaknesses which the enemy league, happily in vain, intended to exploit to the injury of all Europe. It is for this that we must fight and negotiate.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUST RECEIVED

FINEST QUALITY, RIPE AMERICAN

APPLES.

PACKED BY THE BEST CROWERS.

SPLENDID FLAVOUR.

THE GERMAN IN CHINA.

Some Performances of a Former Hongkong Firm.

Since the possibility of a declaration of war between Germany and China arose, the Chinese of the South are becoming far more frank in their expressions of opinion against the enemy of man. They are also more ready to reveal facts in connection with German trade morality, which have remained hidden from the public all too long. This is as it should be, for, in China's own interests the widest publicity ought to be given to Germany's dishonest methods, as a timely warning to native firms that are disposed to do business with the Boche, or to remain lukewarm when the mass of their thinking compatriots are in favour of cutting themselves adrift from the undesirables altogether by a declaration of war.

A typical case of German roguery is now being openly discussed among the merchants of Canton, and we greatly regret that the Chinese involved did not long ago see their way to making the matter public. The firm of Berblinger and Co. (trading on Shamen as A. Berblinger, by the way) was asked, some few years back, to supply a new dynamo and accessories to an old-established Chinese firm at Fatsan—the Wong Cheung Wah. The polite German house promised to get the genuine article out from the Fatherland, and to deliver it with all accessories—for the sum of \$45,000. A contract to this effect was signed between the Berblinger man and the senior partner in the Chinese firm, at the German Consulate on Shamen, in presence of the German Consul.

Some while later, while the old Chinese merchant lay seriously ill, a letter came from Berblinger, peremptorily asking him to pay the \$45,000 as the new dynamo had just arrived from Germany. The old man sent a Chinese electrician to examine the new arrival—which turned out to be one that had been discarded by a Hongkong firm and bought at cheap second hand by the enterprising German house. The additional parts of the mechanism were, moreover, missing. Under these circumstances the Wong Cheung Wah declined to buy. Thereupon the terrors of the law were held over the unfortunate partner's head, and the German Consul was instructed by Berblinger to apply for his arrest. The poor old man was so ill at the time, and his relatives so scared of the oncoming German, that, after some little demer, the \$45,000 was paid, though the Chinese firm declined to accept the dynamo. In other words, the Wong Cheung Wah was openly robbed of that sum of money.

This kind of thing has been going on all over China for years past, but German hush-money and terrorism have succeeded, for the more part, in keeping such happenings more or less secret. In view of these robberies, in view of the wholesale frauds perpetrated by Krupp, Carlomagno and others (in connection with supplying arms and ammunition) and in view of the fact that a balance of about thirteen and a half million sterling Boxer indemnity still remains to be paid, it is surprising that the Chinese should hesitate a moment about siding themselves of the German plagues.

TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending February 17, 1917:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate Receipts for 7 weeks.
This Year: ...	\$12,514	\$ 94,218
Last Year: ...	11,455	84,682
Increase: ...	1,059	9,536
Decrease: ...		

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:

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ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship

"KITANO MARU."

having arrived Consignees of Cargo, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 17th February, 1917, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Agents.

Hongkong, 20th February 1917.

FOR RACE WEEK

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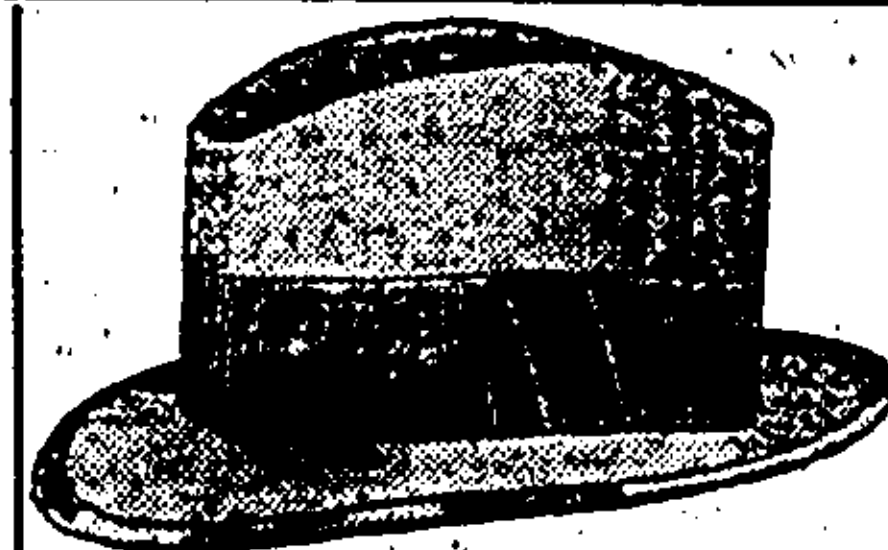
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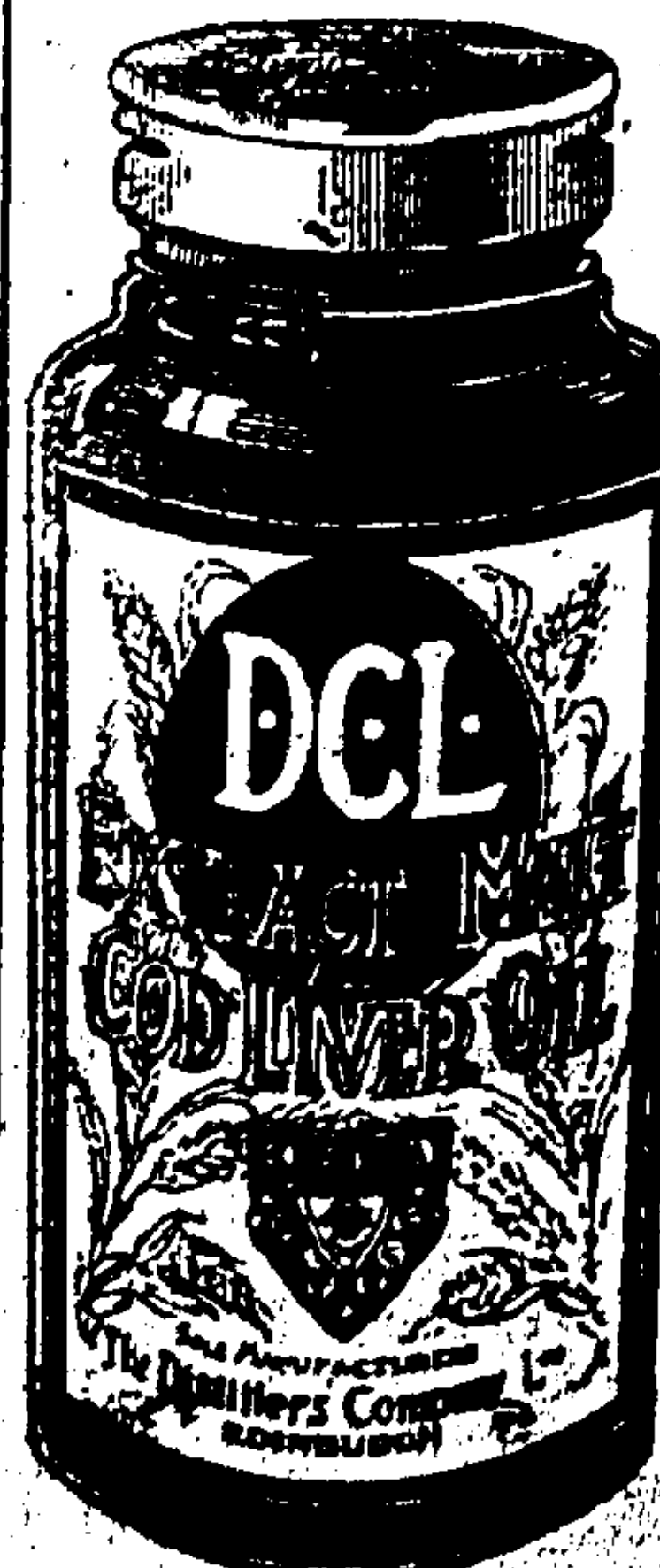
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SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe.....			Direct Service.
SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.....			Direct Service.
LONDON via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Port Said and Marseilles.....			Direct Service.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round the world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, Dates of Sailings etc. apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.



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in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Hong Kong to Vancouver 17 days.

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30,625 tons Displacement, Quadruple Screw, Speed 21 Knots.

Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG (subject to change)	SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA 15 Mar.	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA 9 May.
Empress of Japan ... 28 Mar.	Empress of Japan ... 23 May.
EMPRESS OF ASIA ... 12 Apr.	EMPRESS OF ASIA ... 6 June.
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Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

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Projected Sailings from Hongkong—
Subject to Alteration.

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira.....		
VICTORIA, B.O. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Nagoya & Yokohama.....	Tamba Maru Capt. Akamatsu T. 12,500	THURS. 8th Mar. at noon.
CUTTIA via S'pore, Pang & Rangoon.....	Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500	WED. 28th Mar. at noon.
BOMBAY via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo.....	Tosa Maru Capt. Sakamoto T. 10,000	SATURDAY, 24th Feb.
KOBE Direct.....	Yeforofu Maru Capt. Hirata T. 8,000	FRIDAY, 23rd Feb.
	Benten Maru Capt. Tomita T. 8,000	SUNDAY, 25th Feb.
SHANGHAI and Kobe.....	Kitano Maru Capt. F. E. Cope T. 16,000	WEDNES. 21st Feb. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.....	Penang Maru Capt. Kishibiki T. 10,000	SATURDAY, 24th Feb.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama.....	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	FRI. 16th Mar. at 10 a.m.

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Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	26th Feb.
Tenyo Maru	28,000 - 21 knots	6th Mar.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	24th Mar.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	2nd Apr.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	16th Apr.
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	28th Apr.

1st class to London G\$348 (£71.10.0), return G\$619 (£192).
to San Francisco G\$250, return G\$437.50.
* Cargo only. * Proceeding to South America Ports.
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Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI
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S.S. Bintang 18th Mar. S.S. Arakan 14th May.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
SAIGON/HONGKONG.....	Szechuen	21st Feb. at d'light.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Foochow	21st Feb. at noon.
WUHU.....	Kaigan	21st Feb. at noon.
AMOY & SHANGHAI.....	Mohow	22nd Feb. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Shantung	22nd Feb. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Yingchow	25th Feb. at d'light.
AMOY & SHANGHAI.....	Tamsui	25th Feb. at d'light.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER Twice Weekly.

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MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinua," "Taming" and "Teau." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck Aft, on "Taming" & "Teau."

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S.S. "Anhui," "Chenai," "Sunning," "Yingchow," "Simatung," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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Hongkong Feb. 20, 1917.

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Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Will leave on or about	Will arrive on or about	To
Tijmanoeck		in port	20th Feb.	SHANGHAI
Tijlalaap		23rd Feb.	1st Mar.	KOBE

"All steamers fitted with Wireless Telegraphy."

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

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The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

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Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haihong...	J. W. Evans	TUES. 20th Feb. at 11 a.m.
Haitan...	A. E. Hodgins	FRI. 23rd Feb. at 11 a.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
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INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SANDAKAN.....	Hinsang	Wed. 21st Feb. at noon.
SHANGHAI.....	Choysang	Thur. 22nd Feb. at d'light.
HAIPHONG.....	Taksang	Fri. 23rd Feb. at 7 a.m.
MANILA.....	Loongsang	Sat. 24th Feb. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Wosang	Sun. 25th Feb. at d'light.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

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These steamers have excellent passenger accommodations, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and the ship deck can be cleared for Passengers and Yachtsmen from via Shanghai through Rangoon; are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, sailing at other when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kedah, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENHSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Walsail and Oboro.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Requisitioned by Dutch Government.

The Dutch Government has requisitioned 75 per cent. of the cargo tonnage belonging to the toomvaart Maatschappij Nederland, the Rotterdamse Lloyd and the Nederlandsche Stoomvaart-Maatschappij Ozean, for the importation of Dutch East Indian food products for human and animal consumption; 25 per cent. of the mail tonnage has also been requisitioned for the same purpose.

Big Profits in Ships.

After recording the fact that there have been few sales of steamers in Japan since the new year, the "Japan Chronicle" says:—It is now reported, however, that the Jimmu Maru, 7,700 tons deadweight, built in 1894, owned by the Seiko Shokai, Kobe, has been sold to the Katsuda Shokai, also of Kobe, for Y. 2,300,000, or Y. 330 per ton. This vessel the Seiko Shokai bought from the Kishimoto Kisen Kaisha in November, 1915, for not more than Y. 700,000.

Japan, the Ship-Owner.

According to the latest investigations made by the Department of Communications, Tokyo, at the end of last year the vessels registered under the Japanese flag numbered 2,159, aggregating 1,696,631 tons. Merchant vessels of 1,000 tons or over number 447, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,431,455. The following table shows particulars of these vessels:—

Over 1,000 tons	No.	Tons.
2,000	134	200,091
3,000	131	321,584
4,000	84	281,913
5,000	28	124,096
6,000	31	176,163
7,000	13	821,328
8,000	14	104,945
9,000	6	57,032
10,000	6	71,903

New Charter Record.

What the "Japan Chronicle" calls a new record in charter rates is reported from Kobe. The Jintu Maru, 6,000 tons deadweight, of the Kanamori Kisen Kaisha, and the Kenkon Maru, 5,900 tons deadweight, of the Inui Kisen Kaisha, have both been chartered by the Kodera Yoko, of Kobe. In both cases, says the report, the charter-party is for one outward-bound voyage to London via the Mediterranean, at Y. 27 p. r. per month, while the charterer is to insure the Jintu Maru for Y. 2,200,000 and the Kenkon Maru for Y. 1,700,000 against war risks. Making allowance for the dangerous charter of the voyage, the charter rate is quite high—higher than the ruling quotations by about 30 per cent.—and breaks all records made in Japan since the outbreak of the war.

The Price of Coal.

There is almost no limit to the advance in the price of coal. The principal cause of the advance is the fact that the output in Japan has been unable to keep pace with the increase in demand. The output has lately been increased, however, and it now seems to the "Japan Chronicle" that the advance in freights has more to do with the advance in the price of coal than anything else. Freights for sailing vessels between Wakamatsu and Osaka are quoted between Y. 18 and Y. 20 per 10,000 kio, while steamers charge about Y. 6 extra at both ends, says the Kobe paper. These freights alone make the price of coal higher than this time last year by about Y. 15 per 10,000 kio. At present, quotations stand at about Y. 80 for first quality Chikuhō coal per 10,000 kio. According to the latest investigation, stocks at Wakamatsu and Moji amount to 24,000 tons, while the entire stocks in Japan are estimated at about 820,000 tons as against 1,490,000 tons last year.

Brass Cash in Shantung.

According to advice from Shantung, says the Peking Daily News, brass cash have been exported to Japan in large quantities, against the strict prohibition of the local officials. Japanese merchants have erected furnaces within the railway zone to smelt the brass cash into bars. They have collected the cash at the rate of \$25 each hundred catties, and sold it abroad at the rate of \$19.40. Many of them have made great fortunes out of this illegal business.

For the best Meats, Refrigerators, Bread, Cakes and Confectionery, at 1000 the market prices, ALFRED DUNN, 1000, 1000, 1000.

THE FORTHCOMING RACES.

The Latest Gallops.

This week there has been plenty of work put in by the ponies, for with the Race Meeting drawing near, the finishing off of the training has to be got through. The presence of most of the jockeys has made the taking of times more interesting, and one is able to get a better comparative idea of the merits of the mounts. On Sunday the outstanding feature was the mile-and-half gallop of Victory Dahlia, the last quarter being covered in 32.1/5, and the last half in 1.05.1/5. The whole time was 3.28.1/5. On Monday quite a lot of ponies were doing gallops, among the Derbys, Victory and Sinoia recording good speed. The old ponies, Windsor Dahlia and General Birdwood, finished very strongly after a mile, and a mile and a quarter respectively, and among the subs. there were several good goers, notably Merry Monarch, King Dick, Dandy Dahlia, Trojan and Goliwog.

This morning the best event was the gallop of Hercini, a Derby griffin of Mr. Soares, which has inspired great hopes. His times were:—40; 1.14.2/5; 1.49.3/5; 2.27; 3.01; 3.31; last quarter 30 sec. Silverstreak went three-quarters of a mile, the "clockings" being 30.1/5; 1.01.2/3; 1.33.4/5; last quarter, 32.4/5. Victory Dahlia and Advance Dahlia went a mile together, the times of the various distances being 35.2/5; 1.09.2/5; 1.42.3/5; 2.13.4/5; last quarter, 31.1/5. Northlands went half a mile in 1.02, a very good time indeed, and Khakilini, one of the best among the subs, did a very promising gallop.

A SAD COINCIDENCE.

Two Gallant Australians.

A sad little coincidence in connection with the war, and the gallant part which the Australians are bearing in it, is revealed in a letter received in Hongkong the other day by Mr. John Lemm. Mr. Harold Walker, a nephew of Mr. Lemm's and a member of a well-known Sydney family, enlisted in South Africa in the early days of the war, and went through General Buller's campaign in the South West. From there he was finally drafted to Flanders and, some months ago, was killed in Devil's Wood. For some reason no news of his death reached his friends in Australia till last month, and then only by a curious accident.

Mr. Walker's brother-in-law, Captain Stanley Lawrence, D.S.O., was terribly mangled in an action on the Western front, during which he yet continued to crawl along by the side of his men and to give orders, until he was exhausted. He was awarded the D.S.O., and was sent home to a London hospital. In the same ward he encountered the captain of Mr. Walker's company, who at once told him of the poor lad's death.

RETURNED BANISHEES.

Sentenced at To-day's Sessions.

At the Criminal Sessions a Chinese named Ip Chiu pleaded guilty to returning from banishment for 20 years.

The Attorney General said that prisoner was deported in 1912 for 20 years, and had returned six times.

The Chief Justice said he was going to pass a long sentence. Prisoner would go to goal for three years. The Colony did not want men of his class.

Another banished was charged with returning and he also pleaded guilty.

The Attorney General said this man also had been deported for 20 years in 1913 and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in addition.

His Lordship passed sentence of two and a half years.

THE LADY IN THE CASE.

Col. Cornwallis-West And His Wife's Reputation.

Colonel Cornwallis-West, in an interview in London with a *Liverpool Evening Express* representative, complained that though the tribunal, by a special Act of Parliament, was made an absolutely secret one; yet the findings and selected items of the evidence had now been published.

With regard to the suggestion made by the tribunal that Mrs. Cornwallis-West should no longer be associated with war work, the Colonel was very indignant. As a matter of fact, he said, before the tribunal was appointed or the matter had come up at all, his wife had been obliged to relinquish most of her war work on account of bad health. He knew, however, that his wife had the hearty sympathy of all the ladies in the county of Denbigh, who knew how incapable she was of acting in the manner that had been alleged against her.

As there was no appeal, the incident should be regarded as closed, and Mrs. Cornwallis-West's reputation could very well be left to those numerous people, both in the county of Denbigh and elsewhere, with whom she had worked so long, and who had known her for so many years.

THE MURDER TRIAL.

At the Criminal Sessions this morning, before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies) the hearing was concluded of the charge of murder against Chan Ohn, a lighterman in the employ of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company. The facts of the case, as reported yesterday, are that another lighterman named Cheng Kum-shui was coming out of the hatchway of a lighter on which both men were working, when, it is alleged, the prisoner struck him over the head with a capstan bar. The man was so badly injured that he died in hospital later.

The Hon. Attorney General (Mr. J. H. Kemp), again appeared to prosecute and Mr. T. N. Chan (instructed by Mr. W. M. Lo, of Messrs. Lo and Lo), defended.

Evidence was given by a head lighterman who saw the deceased lying on the hatch after he had been injured. He did not see the assault.

Replying to questions by the defending counsel, witness said he had not seen deceased and prisoner quarrelling at all. They had only been employed on the lighter for twelve days.

Dr. Moore recalled said he found no injuries on the right side of the head which would have caused the rupture of a blood vessel.

Answering Mr. Chan, witness said that if deceased fell on the left side of his head the fall could have caused the rupture of a blood vessel on the right side.

By the Attorney General:—There was nothing on the right side of the head to show that it had struck anything.

The case for the defence, as outlined by Mr. Chan, was that the deceased met his death by an accident—a fall, for which the prisoner could not possibly be held responsible. Both men were on the lighter and they had only known each other for twelve days. They were apparently good friends, and prisoner had lent deceased money and they had also been to the theatre together. On the day in question, the deceased man was drinking wine in the hold and on prisoner seeing this he asked him for the money which had been lent. Deceased said he had spent all his money, and prisoner went up on deck and smoked a cigarette. Shortly after, deceased came up and lightly struck prisoner on the shoulder with an empty wine bottle. Prisoner then playfully picked up the capstan bar and tepped deceased on the thigh. There were no real blows struck. Deceased ran after prisoner, and it was while they were running on deck that deceased fell down, striking his head. This was what had caused the rupture of the blood vessel. Deceased was never struck on the head by the prisoner, and prisoner was in no way to blame.

Prisoner gave evidence bearing out this statement.

Prisoner was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

GERMAN SHIPS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Crews Sent to Baguio.

We are informed that the seven German steamers in Manila Harbour are now all efficiently guarded, and that the officers and crews have been sent down to Baguio.

The German Consul in Manila left on the 15th inst. for Japan and Peking.

ENEMY PLOT IN AMERICA.

Germany's Tool Dupes His Employers.

Interesting particulars are to hand of the great German plot in the United States which ended in the conviction recently on all charges, by the American Federal Court at San Francisco, of the German Consul-General, Vice-Consul and others.

Satisfaction is expressed that guilt has been brought home to the defendant, and that the infamous violations of privilege by German Consul officers will not go unpunished. The official position of the defendants and the nature of the charge, throw an interesting light on the methods followed by German Consul officials in America.

The defendants were Consul-General Franz Bopp, Vice-Consul von Schack, Lieutenant Wilhelm von Brincken German military attaché, Charles Crowley (a secret service agent of the German Consulate) and his assistant, Mrs. Cornell.

The charge was one of conspiracy to set on foot a military expedition to Canada for the purpose of destroying munitions of war in transit to the Allies, and of conspiracy to commit similar acts in the U.S. The prosecution was conducted by the Government of the U.S. through the District Attorney.

The chief witness was an informer, Louis J. Smith. His evidence was not shaken in cross examination, and was confirmed by various telegrams passing between him and his employers. He was first brought into touch with Lieutenant von Brincken on May 8, 1915, and taken into employment as a dynamiter. Matters were soon put on a business-like basis by the attaché agreeing to a regular salary of \$60 a month and expenses, with a bonus of \$30 for every job done.

The job suggested included the placing of bombs on ships taking supplies to Vladivostok, the blowing up of trains containing horses bought by agents of the Allies, the dynamiting of tunnels and bridges in Canada.

One of the co-defendants, of Consul-General Bopp, van Koolbergen, was unable to accompany him in the dock as he had already been convicted and imprisoned in Canada.

It appears that Smith deceived his employers. He was shadowed by secret service agents. He admitted that he often suffered from "cold feet," and he preferred to put harmless pieces of wood in place of dynamite bombs on board the outgoing ships, which were expected to blow them up within a few days of leaving port. But he bluffed von Brincken, and drew some \$250 before, in fear of some violent revenge, he confessed to the British Consul at Detroit and asked for the protection of the U.S. police.

A most important element of proof was afforded by the telegrams put in. These showed the systematic thoroughness of German official methods, for a cipher was invented in which, as is alleged "law suit" represented dynamite plot, "lawyer" bomb planter, "manager" Consul-General Bopp, and the notorious Captain von Papen figured as "other party." A humorous element is suggested by the choice of "guarantee" to indicate "Allies' ship's safe."

Governor of Bank of China. The Ministry of Finance has written to the Oshtien Office informing the latter that Mr. Hen En-yuan, the Governor of the Bank of China, has declined to accept the bonus of the bank. The Ministry asks that the matter be placed on record.

THE DOVER PATROL.

Zeebrugge And Its Watchers.

Says The Times:—The German destroyer raid in the Channel on the night of October 28, described in a curt Admiralty communique which Mr. Balfour's subsequent explanation in the House of Commons merely rendered more disconcerting to the public, brought home, if it did nothing else, the possibilities of a surprise attack on our cross-Channel traffic upon the maintenance of which the operations of the British Army on the Western front depend. We had become so much accustomed to regard unbroken communications with France as part of the order of nature that it came as a shock to many of us to realize that the protection which we had assumed was secured to them by the Royal Navy might, in certain circumstances, prove unavailing. It was with the object of disclosing to the Press the conditions in which the work of patrolling the Channel is carried on, and the methods—naturally not a matter for public discussion—by which the activities of the enemy are counteracted, that a party of journalists were recently invited by the Admiralty to visit Dover and, by spending a night at sea in the various ships of the torpedo flotilla, see for themselves the kind of life which, in all weathers, is led by the officers and men responsible for keeping the Hun, as the Royal Navy calls him, out of the Straits.

To those who do not know the factors of the problem, the obvious way to prevent the Germans from raiding the Channel would seem to be to render Zeebrugge untenable as a naval base. The idea has doubtless also occurred to the British naval authorities. But, although much may be done by mines and other inconveniences—to say nothing of bomb-dropping to make the Hun's life a burden to him, when it comes to an offensive from the sea, we are reminded of the words of Nelson, himself in command in the Downs in 1801:—

"I cannot but admire Captain Owen's zeal in his anxious desire to get at the enemy, but I am afraid it has made him overlook sand banks and tides, and laid him aboard the enemy. I could join most heartily in his desire; but we cannot do impossibilities, and I am as little used to find out the impossibles as most folks; and I think I can discriminate between the impracticable and the fair prospect of success."

It remains, for the present, possible for the enemy to use Zeebrugge—or "Sasbrugge," as the blue jokers call it—as a port of departure for a dash down Channel, whenever—which is seldom—he feels in the mood for an adventure needing exceptional conditions and luck, if it is to have any chance of success, and involving risks which as appeal rather to the British temperament than to that of the more cautious Hun. One of the duties of the Dover Patrol is to pounce upon him as soon as he shows his nose in the Narrow Waters. Come with me on board a seagoing destroyer, and we will see if anything is stirring tonight.

The sea is rough as we leave the shelter of the breakwater, and recalls the hideous scenes of countless Channel crossings in the old days before the war. But mine is a stout stomach, and whether it be the excitement of the enterprise or the bitter wind, or both, the lurch to which I apply myself in the spacious, comfortable ward-room, after inspecting the captain's cabin, which has been placed at my disposal, seems a better lurch than ever I tasted in my life. Nor, while I am on this point, do I know whether to admire more the profusion of the food—think of the glory of unlimited cream when one has abstained from cream in England during the war—or the complexity of the drink, which impart to the surroundings an indescribable charm. When there is stern work toward the well-lit main will always beat the less well-lit.

Oil Fuel and the Casseuse. Patrol.

We reach our appointed position, and the ceaseless patrol begins. Up and down our beat we go, at a speed which, though economical, will cost us between

FRAUD PROOF NOTES.

The New 21 Issued in New.

On January 22 the new 21 Treasury notes came into circulation, and they were on private view previously at Somerset House.

The new notes are believed by experts to be absolutely fraud proof. They are printed in four colours, the colours being specially blended. On the left is a fine drawing of St. George and the Dragon, the King's portrait being on the right, while at the back of the note, typifying its guarantee as an outgrowth of the House of Parliament.

On the face the numbers are printed twice, in the top right hand and bottom left-hand corners. All the edges are cut straight, and though soft to the touch the notes are very tough in texture.

£200 and £300 in oil fuel before we return to harbour. The cold is intense, but there is plenty of warm clothing, and the watch on deck disguises themselves as Arctic explorers as a blizzard of snow sweeps across the waste of waters. Everyone is on the alert, but there is nothing to be seen save an occasional drifter or a buoy past which runs strangely, a five-knot tide.

The night shuts down, and with its coming the ship assumes an air of even more eager intensity. Gun crews are exercised, and the greasy torpedo tubes are swung clear for firing. It is good to feel that, if only we can sight him, a few seconds will suffice for the opening of the game. Meanwhile, the bridge is peopled with dim and unrecognisable shapes, peering through the darkness. To-night is not absolutely black, and from time to time we see the stars. One quickly finds that hard staring at the horizon is apt to produce, in the eye, imaginary objects? We know that, not far off, other destroyers like ourselves are moving to and fro. We know where they are, but we see absolutely nothing at all. Then one realises how difficult it is to make sure, that, on a pitch-black night, no enemy running at top speed, with a definite objective, shall get by unperceived. One also realises how great an advantage it is to the enemy to be able to fire at anything he sees, while we may have to hesitate for fear of firing on a friend.

No incident up to midnight. I turn in, and sleep the sleep of the very good, through which the gibbering of the steering gear and a few mells as we alter course break now and again to remind me that I am at sea. I am awakened by a loud concussion, and have a moment's gleam of hope that "the real thing" is upon us. But, alas! it is only a massive chair by my bunk capsized by the rolling of the ship.

As we return to harbour, our night's work ended, with porpoises gambolling around us in their curiously methodical fashion only a few feet away, we see the Downs crowded with all manner of craft. There are at least 50 in view at one time, and one wonders how the big sailing ships can make their way through the pack. No night is more suggestive of the service rendered by the Dover Patrol. As Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Bacon reported in his dispatch of May 29, over 21,000 merchant ships, apart from men-of-war and auxiliaries, passed through the patrol in the previous six months. Of these less than one per 1,000 were lost or seriously damaged by the enemy, while, in effecting this security, over 4 per cent. of the patrol was sunk and the lives of 77 officers and men were lost to the nation. But no figures can suggest the monotonous and arduous life of those by whom the work has been done. One says "monotonous," but a business-like dent from a shell splinter in the periphery of the emergency steering wheel reminds one that, on occasion, the life can be as full of incident as the most impatient could desire.

Our visit included inspections of submarines and the naval aerodrome. It only remains to thank all those who, by their hospitality and information contributed alike to the comfort and last-minute success of the expedition.

SANITARY BOARD.

The Success of the Vaccination Campaign.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board held this afternoon, the President, Mr. D. W. Treatman, presided.

There were also present the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Dr. Pearce (Medical Officer of Health), Lieut. Col. Crisp, Dr. Woodman, Mr. P. W. Goldring, Dr. Osorio, Mr. Chan Kai-ming, Mr. Ng Hon-tse, and Mr. Adam Gibson (Secretary).

The President said that before they took the ordinary business of the afternoon he had two pleasing references to make. At the last meeting of the Board he had said that he had no information as to any members of the staff being decorated in the war, but he had since learned that Inspector Millington had received the Military Medal. The second reference was with regard to their Acting Medical Officer of Health, who was leaving his duties on the return of Dr. Pearce. He did not think they should allow him to leave without thanking him sincerely for the very valuable services he had rendered to the Colony by his vaccination campaign. (Applause). Since December 14 of last year well over a quarter of a million persons had been vaccinated in the Colony, and that was a truly astounding result. When they reflected that for the past ten years the total vaccinations had been 8,000, they would see what a work had been done. No body would deny that the Chinese labouring class were, from a sanitarian point of view, about as hopeless a soil as any could be, and to have obtained the result that Dr. Woodman had achieved meant a great deal of spade work. Dr. Woodman had received help from many directions and foremost stood Mr. Teo and the Kaifongs of the Western district. It was in the west that small-pox first broke out, and Mr. Teo and his colleagues determined to impress upon everybody the great need of getting vaccinated. That was a large order, but so well had they succeeded that the difficulty was not in finding the people to vaccinate but to vaccinate all those who came forward. The results of the campaign formed a landmark for all time in the history of the public health of Hongkong and they had to thank most heartily all those who had helped. Dr. Woodman was still keeping on his good work, and it was expected that before the campaign ended fully 300,000 persons would have been vaccinated. He had heard that it was popular to run down from Canton and get vaccinated and go back the next day. He wished to propose "That this Board desires to place on record its high appreciation of the signal services rendered to the Colony by Dr. Woodman and Mr. S. W. Teo in the great vaccination campaign of 1916-1917."

The resolution was heartily carried.

On the question of offensive trades at Kowloon, applications to conduct same had been received, and Mr. Bowley, minutes that the applicants should be requested to find premises within the new area, which the Board laid down at the last meeting.

An Old Question.

An application was considered which had been made by Messrs. Butterfield and Swire for permission to erect one water-closet and to change the position of one closet at 1, Connaught Road Central.

On this matter it was stated by Mr. Bowley that he was told that, when the cables companies made an improvement in their system, some time ago, they were only allowed to do so provided there was an independent water supply. The present applicants should be allowed to do so on the same footing. He thought that part of the letter of application was sent from a firm which controlled such a large engineering staff.

Mr. Goldring mentioned that there must be an independent supply.

On the proposition of the President, seconded by Mr. Goldring, the application was refused because there was no independent supply.

Mortality Return.

The mortality return for the week ending January 28 showed that the death rate was 23.7 per thousand per annum, as against 19.4 for the same week last year. Among the cases were two non-Chinese occurrences of beri-beri, and Mr. Bowley asked if the Medical Officer of Health would give particulars of such deaths.

The Medical Officer said that they were both Japanese babies, and had been certified by a Japanese medical practitioner. The death rate for the week ending February 4 was 23.7, as against 13.1 last year, and Dr. Osorio, asked if the increase in the mortality was caused by the small-pox outbreak alone. If not, what other causes were helping to double the rate?

The Medical Officer replied:—

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

THE MURDER TRIAL.

Counsel for Defence, Congratulated.

During the course of his summing up in the murder trial of the Criminal Sessions this afternoon, the Chief Justice said:—"I should like to tender to the learned counsel for the defence [Mr. T. N. Chan], my congratulations on the conduct of the case. His experience at the Bar has been short, and I believe it is correct that this is only the second occasion he has appeared in Court. He has conducted the case with tact and ability, and I feel sure that he will be a real acquisition to the ranks of the Bar in this Colony."

The Colony's Health.

Last week there were 42 cases of small-pox notified (one Japanese and the rest Chinese), of which 35 ended fatally. There were also two fatal occurrences of diphtheria, both Chinese.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"CARDIGAUSHIRE."

having arrived Consignees of cargo by. For are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 27th inst. at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on 27th inst. at 10 A.M. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. Agents.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1917.

On the proposition of the President, seconded by Mr. Goldring, the application was refused because there was no independent supply.

Mortality Return.

The mortality return for the week ending January 28 showed that the death rate was 23.7 per thousand per annum, as against 19.4 for the same week last year. Among the cases were two non-Chinese occurrences of beri-beri, and Mr. Bowley asked if the Medical Officer of Health would give particulars of such deaths.

The Medical Officer said that they were both Japanese babies, and had been certified by a Japanese medical practitioner. The death rate for the week ending February 4 was 23.7, as against 13.1 last year, and Dr. Osorio, asked if the increase in the mortality was caused by the small-pox outbreak alone. If not, what other causes were helping to double the rate?

The Medical Officer replied:—

On this matter it was stated by Mr. Bowley that he was told that, when the cables companies made an improvement in their system, some time ago, they were only allowed to do so provided there was an independent water supply. The present applicants should be allowed to do so on the same footing. He thought that part of the letter of application was sent from a firm which controlled such a large engineering staff.

Mr. Goldring mentioned that there must be an independent supply.

On the proposition of the President, seconded by Mr. Goldring, the application was refused because there was no independent supply.

On the proposition of the President, seconded by Mr. Goldring, the application was refused because there was no independent supply.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Tussah Filature for Antung.

Tussah silk at Antung continues firm and ranges from Y650 to Y680 per bale for goods of fine quality, says a Tairen report of February 3. Even goods of ordinary quality are quoted at about Y640. The prices at Chefoo are about Y60 higher all round. This difference seems more ascribable to the good reputation of the Chefoo goods have earned than superiority in quality. The majority of tussah silk produced at Antung and Chefoo being shipped to Japan, the idea of sending a tussah silk filature at Antung, which is one of the greatest wild cocoon centres in South Manchuria, has suggested itself to some of the filatureists of Japan.—Exchange

Japanese Rice Prospects.

The final official report on the season's rice crops will be published by the Japanese Department of Agriculture and Commerce in a few days' time though the reports from local authorities concerned, which were to reach Tokyo by Wednesday, January 31, have been much delayed on account of the heavy snow-falls in various districts. Pending the publication of the official figure to exact result of the harvest can be known at present, but it is understood that there will be a slight decrease in the actual results as compared with the last official estimate at 57,000,000 koku because in the North-Eastern Provinces there was heavy deterioration in quality owing to the delay in harvesting, while in other districts adverse weather conditions affected badly the crops before the harvest.

Chinese Cotton.

The weekly cotton market report of Messrs. J. Spunt & Co., dated February 8, states:—We have had another week of small markets with practically nothing doing, the general range of prices being about Tls. 0.50 to Tls. 1 per picul lower than last week's quotations, closing steady. Following upon the rupture of the diplomatic situation between America and Germany, there was considerable excitement both in the New York and Liverpool exchanges, resulting in a decline of from two to three cents per picul, causing grave anxiety to the trade generally, and while slight reactions have taken place within the last two days, opinions are as much at variance as ever, both bulls and bears having strong points in support of their views. Under such conditions, prognostications are futile, as the situation is unparalleled in the history of the trade, and the watchful, waiting policy adopted by spinners seems most desirable for the present. Tone of the market: Quiet to steady.

Philippine Coal.

Textually amended in only one unimportant particular, the Bill providing for the creation of a National Coal Mining Company, with a capital of P3,000,000, was approved by the Philippine Senate last week, and this change having been agreed to by the lower house, was enacted. As passed the measure provides that the government shall invest in 51 per cent. of the stock of the company, with a view to encouraging the coal industry in the Philippine islands and for the purpose of lowering the present exorbitant prices charged for that commodity in the local markets. The remainder of the stock is to be disposed of to the general public, but arrangements are also made whereby the government in time may cease to exercise any interest in the company, if the development of the industry shows that governmental aid is no longer necessary. In this event the Government is empowered to dispose of its stock holdings at their market value, while, under the circumstances, would be considerably above par. It is understood that steps looking toward the organization of the company will be taken just as soon as the measure has been signed by the governor general.

FROM THE PULPIT.

The Christian Propaganda.

Notes of a sermon preached on behalf of the London Missionary Society by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, at Union Church, on Sunday morning:—
“As certain even of your own poets too have said, For we also are His offspring.”—Acts 17:28.
A fellow-student of my own, thinking to adorn his discourse in his little church in South Devon with a Shakespearean quotation, was interrupted by a voice from the pew: “Where did he get that out of? Tisn't in my Bible.”
One wonders what the good soul would have made of the Apostle Paul, quoting Aratus or Cleanthes in his address on Mars Hill. He has had his critics. It has been freely said he was in error in thinking to approach these Athenians on their own ground, and that he would have met with more success had he proclaimed directly and solely the “simple gospel.”
We may believe, however, that the great missionary knew his own business best, and that his vast and varied experience did not mislead him. And as for success, he did succeed in “gaining some,” which was all he ever expected through becoming “all things to all men.” Greek to the Greeks, Jew among Jews.
It is fitting that the great Apostle of the Gentiles should have been a man of knowledge and culture, able to stand on terms of recognisable equality with the educated classes of his time.
It is only reasonable that any Christian missionary should be in a position to appreciate the training, the culture, the whole point of view, of those he seeks to influence. It used to be thought—so it is said—that anyone was good enough to make a missionary. The leaveings of the home ministry, so to speak, were held to be adequate to the foreign work. I am not certain that that delusion has wholly disappeared, but what is certain is that it has never been generally acted upon. The average of attainment and ability among the accredited foreign missionaries of the British Churches is now inferior to that of their brethren in the home work.

The early Church did not consider that anybody was good enough to be sent out on propaganda work. None were good enough but the best they could find, so they selected Barnabas and Saul to go to Seleucia and Cyprus and Salamis, and the Church lost nothing by parting with its best, for God never fails to bless the Church which makes propaganda work a first interest. Can you conceive a more severe test of staying-power and single-mindedness than the demand on faith and character and heart and intellect made on the life of a Christian missionary, year after year thrown on his own resources, with sometimes little but neglect and criticism from many who ought to back him up? Men who come well through that test are men who would have done well at home had they remained there, and who are quite capable of making money abroad, were that the object of their exile. But the missionary of many people's imagination appears to be a sort of narrow-minded, under-educated fanatic, who is what he is because he is incapable of being anything else, and yet takes upon him to instruct people who know more than he does himself, and is out on the fool's errand of trying to convert others from religions which are better suited to them than anything Christianity has to offer.

I do not happen to be a missionary, but did not someone not very long ago inform me, then, in the Press, that if I would enquire I would find the Chinese had sacred writings of their own? As if the portrait of the translator of the Chinese Classics were not hanging in yonder vestry as the first minister of this very church! Similar enquiry would doubtless reveal the existence of an alphabet and a multiplication table. That type of critic can easily be imagined giving gratuitous information to Paul there at Athens:—“What need have

you to come here preaching to clever and scholarly Greeks about a heavenly Father? If you were not the ignorant, narrow-minded person, that, being a Christian preacher, we know you must be, you would be aware that certain of their own poets have written about their being God's offspring.” The more superficial the acquaintance of the critic with both the gospel and the poets, the more superficial his strictures would be, and yet they seem to get about and influence people who might know better. It does seem to be a surprising discovery to many people that there is any moral light whatever outside the bounds of Christendom, and the discovery appears to upset their whole sense of proportion. I well remember hearing a worthy man addressing a “P.S.A.” meeting in Manchester almost reduced to incoherence by what he had just been reading in a sixpenny Bible-class handbook on Comparative Religion. From that he had learnt, to his amazement, that there were good and wise men among the ancient Greeks, and that Confucius, Buddha, Mahomet had something to teach their generations, and were not, as he had supposed, wilful deceivers sent out by Satan to keep men from the truth. I remember being as much amazed at the good man's amazement as he appeared to be at his discovery. One had not thought it possible that any ordinary man in the 20th Century in England could be in such a state of mind. The case is extreme, but one has wondered at it less since meeting with others not wholly unlike it in the East.

The broad facts about China and its people are open to intelligent people the world over, but yet it seems to surprise a good many to find here a civilisation, a literature, and an abundance of highly moral maxims. From these discoveries, which ought not to be discoveries, a leap is made to the conclusion that Christian missions are a mistake or even an impertinence. It would almost seem that Christianity is confused in the popular mind with civilisation, so that where a civilisation exists it is thought to be unnecessary, although admitted to be useful for, say, Africa and New Guinea. And yet a glance at history reminds us that the first great advances of the gospel were not made in the barbarian world at all, but in the highly civilised world of the old Roman Empire, which was at the least not inferior to the civilisation of modern India or China. Confucian morals are not disparaged by being ranked with those of Plato or Marcus Aurelius. As for religion, properly so-called, Christ displaced, not by disparaging but by fulfilling, even the pure and holy faith taught by Jewish law-givers and prophets, not to mention the ancient classical or the modern Hindu pantheons. The first Christian missionaries were themselves Jews, yet they gave their lives, some of them literally, to bring to their brethren the better faith. Among the other nations, Paul, the representative missionary, always spoke with respect of whatever light and knowledge those nations might possess, as is seen here in his address at Athens. The Christian propaganda does not depend on any total absence of truth among the peoples of the modern East any more than it did in the ancient West. To show that men and women need Jesus Christ it is now necessary to assume that they are destitute of moral instincts, kindly feelings, noble desires. All these belong, in germ at any rate, to our make-up as human creatures, and it is just because men are men, and not something lower, that they are capable at all of coming to the stature of perfect manhood in Christ. Who is the Son of Man, and not of white man. The missionary effort of the Church is not, as we are often to be warned, the expression of Pharisaic self-complacency nor even of ignorant patronage. It is an expression of human respect and the spirit of brotherhood, fired by the divinely implanted hope of bringing all men into one in Him whose right it is to reign over them. There may be forms of missionary zeal which are based, considerably upon ignorance, and

WAR BREAD IN ENGLAND

A Change Little Noticed by the Public.

Although the old-style white bread was still being sold yesterday by some bakers and in some London tea-shops, says a Home paper of January 2, many bakers have been selling war bread for days and people have been eating it without noticing any particular change in the flour.
As soon as the milling of the “straight run” flour became obligatory traders were keen to experiment with it; and they found it more satisfactory for loaves of bread than for smaller goods.

The new milling contains a trifling percentage of what the trade calls “offal”—grain by-products hitherto used for stock. It tints the bread only slightly, and has no appreciable effect on the flavour. There are enthusiasts who welcome it, and critics who condemn. Already the following names have been bestowed on the new loaf:—

War bread.
National bread.
Dewpoint bread.
Straight run loaf.
Straight tip bread.

Scenes and buns on sale yesterday made from the straight run flour were distinctly brown in colour. It was the same with some samples of cake.
“The buns and scones taste all right, but the cake is a trifle heavy,” was the verdict of a baker.

The altered methods of milling will not affect the price of bread. But there are suggestions that the war loaf may go farther as a nutritious article of diet, and the hint is given that if kept for a day it improves in digestive qualities.

Under the Flour and Bread Order, the milling of regulation flour has been compulsory since November 27, which gave a substantial margin of time before the next step was reached. Now, white flour may not be used—except in Scotland, where a week's grace is allowed—unless authority is given by the Food Controller.

therefore rouse resentment rather than win a hearing. But whoever takes the trouble to enquire will find that the spirit of our British missions as a whole is a spirit of courtesy and respect, like that of Paul, based upon knowledge and sympathy, and so far as pity enters in, on a pity which is akin to love and has no selfishities whatever with contempt.

I should like to quote, in closing, part of the remarkable testimony of the late Sir Wm. Hunter, a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council in India. He said:—“To a man like myself who, during a quarter of a century, has watched the missionaries actually at their work, the statistics of conversions seems to form but a small part of the evidence. . . . I shall speak only of facts within my own knowledge. But I know of no class of Englishmen who have done so much to make the better side of the English character understood. I know of no class who have done so much to awaken the Indian intellect, and, at the same time, to lesson the dangers of the transition from the old state of things to the new. The missionaries have had their reward. No class of Englishmen receive so much un-bought kindness from the Indian people while they live; no individual Englishmen are so honestly regretted when they die. If I were asked to name the two men who, during my service in India, have exercised the greatest influence on native development and native opinion in Madras, I should name, not a governor, nor any departmental head, but a missionary Bishop of the Church of England, and a missionary educator of the Scotch Free Kirk.” That is high testimony; there is more like it for those who care to see.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons	n.	\$375
North Chinas	n.	£ 150
Unions	n.	\$900
Yangtszes	n. ex 73	\$255

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires	n.	\$155
H.K. Fires	n.	\$367

SHIPPING.

Douglases	n.	\$113
Steamboats	n.	\$19
Indos (Def.)	n.	\$1274
Indos (Pref.)	n.	\$11
Shells	n.	106/-
Ferries	b.	\$33

REFINERIES.

Sugars	n.	\$118
Malabons	b. x. d.	\$33

MINING.

Kailans	n.	36/-
Langkats	n.	£304
Raubs	n.	\$240
Tronohs	n.	23/-
Urals	n.	28/-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.

H. K. Wharves	n.	\$89
Kowloon Docks	n.	\$126
Shai Docks	n.	£ 82

LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.

Centrais	n.	\$38
H. K. Hotels	n. x. d.	\$107
Land Invest.	b.	\$91
H'phreys Est.	b.	\$680
K'loon Lands	n.	\$33
Shai Lands	n.	£ 88
West Points	n.	\$ 73

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos	n.	£ 145
Kung Yiks	n.	£ 124
Shai Cottons	n.	£ 112
Yangtzepps	n.	£ 64

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos	b.	\$74
China Light & P. b.	b.	\$43
Providents	n.	\$900
Dairy Farms	n.	\$254
Green Islands	b.	\$1140
H. K. Electrics	b.	\$43
H. K. Ice Co.	n.	\$160
Ropes	n.	\$344
Steel Foundries	n.	\$10
Trams, Low Level n.	n.	\$730
Trams, Peak, old n.	n.	\$10
Trams, Peak, new n.	n.	\$1
Laundries	n.	\$34
U. Waterboats	b.	\$154
Watsons	b.	\$63
Wm. Powells	n.	\$8
Morning Posts	n.	\$29

CORRECTED TO MON TUESDAY FEBRUARY 20, 1917.

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EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T	2/43
Demand	2/4 7/16
30 d/s.	2/4 1/2
60 d/s.	2/4 5/8
4 m/s.	2/4 11/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	100 1/2
T/T Japan	110 1/4
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	56 1/4
co & New York	136
T/T Java	Nom.
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	328 1/2
Demand, Paris	329

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/O	2/5 3/16
4 m/s. D/P	2/5 5/16
6 m/s. L/O	2/5 7/16
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	2/5 7/16
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	57 1/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	340 1/4
6 m/s. France	345 1/4
Demand, Germany	Nom.
Demand, New York	56 1/4
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	112 1/4
Demand, Singapore	106 1/4
On Haiphong	23 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	24 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	65 1/4
Sovereign	£40 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	47.90
Bar Silver, per oz.	35 1/4

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LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

1.00 AM to 2.00 AM	Every 15 minutes
2.00 AM to 3.00 AM	“ “ “ “
3.00 AM to 4.00 AM	“ “ “ “
4.00 AM to 5.00 AM	“ “ “ “
5.00 AM to 6.00 AM	“ “ “ “
6.00 AM to 7.00 AM	“ “ “ “
7.00 AM to 8.00 AM	“ “ “ “
8.00 AM to 9.00 AM	“ “ “ “
9.00 AM to 10.00 AM	“ “ “ “
10.00 AM to 11.00 AM	“ “ “ “
11.00 AM to 12.00 PM	“ “ “ “
12.00 PM to 1.00 PM	“ “ “ “
1.00 PM to 2.00 PM	“ “ “ “
2.00 PM to 3.00 PM	“ “ “ “
3.00 PM to 4.00 PM	“ “ “ “
4.00 PM to 5.00 PM	“ “ “ “
5.00 PM to 6.00 PM	“ “ “ “
6.00 PM to 7.00 PM	“ “ “ “
7.00 PM to 8.00 PM	“ “ “ “
8.00 PM to 9.00 PM	“ “ “ “
9.00 PM to 10.00 PM	“ “ “ “
10.00 PM to 11.00 PM	“ “ “ “
11.00 PM to 12.00 AM	“ “ “ “

NIGHT CARS.

1.00 AM to 5.00 AM, 10.00 PM to 1.00 AM, every hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 AM to 8.00 AM	Every 15 minutes
8.00 AM to 9.00 AM	“ “ “ “
9.00 AM to 10.00 AM	“ “ “ “
10.00 AM to 11.00 AM	“ “ “ “
11.00 AM to 12.00 PM	“ “ “ “
12.00 PM to 1.00 PM	“ “ “ “
1.00 PM to 2.00 PM	“ “ “ “
2.00 PM to 3.00 PM	“ “ “ “
3.00 PM to 4.00 PM	“ “ “ “
4.00 PM to 5.00 PM	“ “ “ “
5.00 PM to 6.00 PM	“ “ “ “
6.00 PM to 7.00 PM	“ “ “ “
7.00 PM to 8.00 PM	“ “ “ “
8.00 PM to 9.00 PM	“ “ “ “
9.00 PM to 10.00 PM	“ “ “ “
10.00 PM to 11.00 PM	“ “ “ “
11.00 PM to 12.00 AM	“ “ “ “

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“Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars. Can be obtained on application at the Company's Office.”

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GRACO EGYPTIAN CIGAR STORE.
ANGLO EGYPTIAN CIGAR STORE.
SINCERE & CO.

MANUFACTURED BY

WESTMINSTER TOBACCO CO. LD.
LONDON.

NOTICES.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT
LOAN & MORTGAGE CO.,
LIMITED.

THE TWENTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, 8c, George's Buildings, No. 6, Connaught Road, on FRIDAY, the 23rd February, 1917, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1916, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 19th February, 1917, until FRIDAY, the 23rd February, 1917, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
General Managers.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1917.

MAN LOONG.

VINEY-GLOSS PRESERVES, GINGER
AND SOY MANUFACTURERS.

Factory at Yuenmell

OFFICE: No. 36, Des Voeux Road, W.

Telephone No. 177 & K. 12.

WE are the leading Manufacturers in this class of Goods. Our Fruit & Gingers are all fresh and of the first pick.

Our Syrup is prepared from the best quality of Sugar. We give our special attention to the business and sanitary arrangements.



THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, Mal Mea Dos, is a leading medicine for all kinds of ailments. It is a powerful purgative and is used by all the leading medical authorities. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all kinds of ailments. It is a powerful purgative and is used by all the leading medical authorities. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all kinds of ailments.



IMPRESS ON YOUR MIND

THAT IN

"PRIMO" BEER

there is a food value as well as beverage enjoyment, for three reasons:—

1.—Primo beer is beer that is always uniform in quality; never varies.

2.—It is a product of the most carefully selected and highest ingredients harmoniously used, the result of many years' experience.

3.—The hops have a nerve soothing value. The malt not only has food value, but is, of all foods, one of the most quickly and easily turned by digestion into nourishment.

Obtainable from all Wine Merchants.
H. RUTTONJEE & SON,
16, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 22nd February, 1917,

commencing at 2.45 p.m. at No. 1, Morrison Hill (Ground Floor), Wanchai.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

Comprising:—

Teak hatstand with bevelled mirror, Chesterfield couch and easy chairs, teak desk, overmantel, tapestry and muslin curtains, engravings, ornaments, carpets, etc., etc.

Teak extension dining table and dining chairs, teak sideboard and dinner wagon with bevelled mirrors, dinner crockery, etc., etc.

Teak double bedstead, teak wardrobe, teak dressing tables, marble top washstands, chest of drawers, toilet crockery, etc., etc.

On view from Wednesday the 22nd inst.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, the 23rd February, 1917,

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Large Quantity of Ship-chandler's Stores

comprising:—

Atlas Ruskita iron & steel paint, mast & teak colour paint, green, blue & yellow paint powder, disinfectant fluid, iron & steel blocks, gin blocks, hand forges, iron chains, cargo slings, galvanized iron wire rope, brass condenser, tubes, iron boiler tubes, shovels, packing, oil cloth, signal flags, brass lamp protectors, brass side lights, Manila & tarred hemp rope, glassware, etc., etc.

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GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Mr. R.D. Stanley Smith to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, the 23rd February, 1917,

commencing at 2.45 p.m. at No. 4, Humphreys Building, Kowloon.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

comprising:—

Blackwood desk, joss table, teapots, flower stands, and tables, upholstered Chesterfield couch & armchairs, teak & brass fenders, Tientsin carpet & rugs, etc., etc.

Teak dining table and chairs, teak sideboard, ice chest, dinner crockery, glassware, aluminium cooking utensils, etc., etc.

Fine teak twin bedsteads, double wardrobes, linen cupboard, dressing table, washstand, baby's cot, etc., etc.

Also

1 Cottage Piano by Rachals.

1 12-bore Gun by Jeffries (nearly new).

1 Sunbeam Bicycle (3 speed).

On view from Thursday, the 22nd inst.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY, the 24th February, 1917,

commencing at 11 a.m. at Holt's Wharf, Kowloon.

One 60 B. H. P. 3 cylinder Gardner Marine Kerosene Engine with high tension magneto ignition, complete with reversing gear.

One Gardner Vertical Kerosene Engine with circulating water pump, direct coupled to one "Castle" compound open wound type dynamo 15 amp. 100 volt with 2-way switch board.

The above are new and are still in original packing. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

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